



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

features will also receive considerable attention. All persons interested in this subject are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Further information concerning the meeting may be had by addressing the secretary of the society, Wm. T. Horne, University of California, Berkeley, California, or Professor H. S. Jackson, Corvallis, Oregon.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

✓ THE newly founded university at Frankfurt a. M. has been opened as planned, having enrolled Edinger, Ehrlich, Embden, B. Fischer, Göppert, Herxheimer, Neisser, Rehn and others. Kaiser Wilhelm is said to have signed the statutes of the university on the historic date, August 1. Austria-Hungary has also just founded a new university, the fifth in the empire. It is located at Presburg, in Hungary, about 40 miles east of Vienna. It was inaugurated with simple ceremonies on October 4.

✓ It will be remembered that after the fall of Louvain and the destruction of the university and its library, the University of Cambridge formally invited the Louvain professors and students to transfer their university to Cambridge, and, as far as it might prove possible to do so in a foreign land, to carry on their teaching and examining. After some time it became apparent that the authorities of the Belgian university did not see their way formally to accept. This, however, has not prevented steps from being taken for the formation of unofficial courses, which are being conducted by the following professors: Dr. Arien, Louvain; Professor Breithof, Louvain (graphics); Professor Carnoy, Louvain (Greek); Professor Colson, Liège (chemistry); Professor Corbiau; Professor Déjace, Liège (law); Dr. Devigne, Liège (law and philosophy); Professor Léon Dupriez, Louvain (law); Professor Van Gehuchten, Louvain (neuropathology); Professor Gillet; Professor Van Hecke, Louvain (engineering); Professor Canon Van Hoonacker, Louvain (theology); Professor de La Vallée-Poussin, Ghent (Sanskrit); Pro-

fessor Steels; Professor Van den Ven (Byzantine Greek).

✓ THE University of Glasgow has offered academic hospitality to accredited teachers and students of Belgian universities who have taken refuge in Glasgow. The heads of the several departments will afford them such facilities for study and research as it may be found practicable to provide.

PLANS are practically completed for the construction of the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Laboratory of the Yale Medical School. The laboratory and administration building will be erected early in the spring of 1915.

DR. JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, who is head of the department of psychology and dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science in the University of Chicago, has declined the offer of the presidency of the University of Washington at Seattle.

MR. L. R. FORD, of Harvard University, has resigned, on account of the war, the Sheldon fellowship on which he was to have studied abroad, and has accepted a lectureship in mathematics at the University of Edinburgh.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MARSHALL, on leave from Purdue University, has returned from Europe and has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Arizona for the year 1914-15.

DR. RUDOLPH H. KOCHER has been appointed instructor in research medicine in the Hooper Foundation of Medical Research of the University of California, Berkeley.

DR. A. H. LOTHROP, formerly of Columbia University, has been appointed professor of biological chemistry in Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

DR. WALTER RAMSDEN, senior demonstrator in physiology at Oxford University, has been elected to the Johnston chair of bio-chemistry at Liverpool University rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Benjamin Moore.

THE vacancy in the chair of chemistry of the University of Aberdeen, caused by the retirement of Professor F. R. Japp after twenty-four years' service, has been filled by the ap-

pointment of Mr. Frederick Soddy, formerly lecturer in physical chemistry and radio-activity, in the University of Glasgow; Professor Theodore Shennan, pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and lecturer in the university will succeed Professor George Dean in the chair of pathology.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

MINUTE ANIMAL PARASITES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: We have to thank you for inserting a review of our book, "Some Minute Animal Parasites" in your issue of July 17, pp. 105-107, and now ask the favor of your columns for the purpose of correcting certain inaccuracies contained therein. Unfortunately, the reviewer has made rather numerous inferences not to be found or suggested in the original, and seems to have mistaken an account of life-histories of certain parasitic Protozoa for a text-book of the type dear to the systematist. Both space and time prevent us doing more than indicate a few of the lapses from accuracy in the review, but mention of certain of these is essential.

The review states:

1. The fourth chapter deals with the spirochaetes in a manner "which shall be as non-controversial as possible, and which will consist of facts and not the speculations so fashionable nowadays." The authors adhere so consistently to this promise that the reader would never know from the text that thousands of others have worked with these organisms.

Excluding the hyperbole regarding the thousands of workers on the subject, we quote in that chapter the works of Balfour, Blaizot, Blanc, Breinl, Certes, Conseil, Doflein, Dutton, Ehrenberg, Hindle, Leishman, Markham, Carter, Moebius, Nicolle, Perrin, Prowazek, Schaudinn, Todd, Zuelzer and ourselves, and give the opinions of other investigators also.

2. He would also look in vain for a description of the spirochæte of syphilis.

A reference to p. 86 not only gives the correct name of the organism (*Treponema pallidum*), but at least ten lines of special statement regarding it. There is also an entry in the index on p. 318.

3. The sixth chapter, dealing with coccidiosis . . . omits even a reference to coccidiosis in man.

It is regrettable that p. 117 was not noticed, for it is there stated that

The human parasite is possibly the same as that which infests rabbits, and there is the likelihood that the eating of the livers of rabbits suffering from coccidiosis has resulted in its transference with fatal results to the human host.

There is further reference to *Eimeria stiedæ* on pp. 139-140 of the book.

4. Regarding classification, the book was never intended to be a text-book for systematists and we state definitely on p. 18 that we "select material presenting as much variation as possible . . . without reference to strict schemes of classification." There is no need, then, for adherence to taxonomy. The suggested arrangement by systematic treatment according to mode of infection is impracticable because of lack of detailed knowledge in many cases. However, the principal known modes of infection among the Protozoa, with examples, are given in the first chapter of the book, on pp. 4-10.

The ungenerous concluding remark in the review, is, we feel, best ignored. We have already mentioned in this letter the numerous authors to whose work reference is made in Chapter IV., and a similar condition obtains elsewhere. We can only say that we have endeavored to do justice to all so far as the limits of a book of this kind would allow. This fact has received outside recognition generally, and we may quote the opinion expressed in the well-known English journal *The Lancet*, June 27, 1914, p. 1819, where it is stated that

We may note that everywhere the authors of the book under review are careful to give honor where honor is due.

In conclusion, we may add that we endeavored to appeal not only to students of science, but also to the class of educated persons whom the technicalities and terminology of the systematist have hitherto repelled.

H. B. FANTHAM,
A. PORTER

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND